

GORGAS HOSPITAL,
ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING
(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)
Culebra Road
Balboa Heights Vicinity
Former Panama Canal Zone
Republic of Panama

HABS No. CZ-11-A

HABS
CZ
1-BALH.V
1A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Intermountain Field Area
Rocky Mountain System Support Office
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Post Office Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING
(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS
CZ
1-BALH.V
1A-

HABS NO. CZ-11-A

For information about other structures at Gorgas Hospital, see:

HABS No. CZ-11	GORGAS HOSPITAL
HABS No. CZ-11-B	KITCHEN AND MESS (Building 238)
HABS No. CZ-11-C	SHOPS AND BOILER HOUSE (Buildings 240 and 240A)
HABS No. CZ-11-D	ISOLATION WARD (Building 242)
HABS No. CZ-11-E	SECTIONS A AND B (Buildings 255 and 253)
HABS No. CZ-11-F	MORTUARY AND CHAPEL (Building 257)
HABS No. CZ-11-G	SECTION O (Obstetrical Building, Building 261)
HABS No. CZ-11-H	MAIN STAIRS AND PASSAGEWAYS

Location: Culebra Road, Balboa Heights, Former Panama Canal Zone, Republic of Panama

Present Owner: United States Department of Defense

Original Use: Administration and Clinics Building for Gorgas Hospital

Present Use: Office and Miscellaneous Clinics Building, USA MEDDAC-Panama

Significance: Building 237 is significant for its architecture, its setting and landscape, its role within American healthcare in the former Panama Canal Zone, and as an early model for modern American military hospital complexes. It is an excellent example of an Italian Renaissance style building, a style popular prior to World War I in urban America. The concrete building with a low-pitched tile roof features strong Italian Renaissance detailing including an arcaded entry flanked by pilasters and balustraded above; one story towers with arched openings; and a third story collonaded porch. It was situated along with its associated buildings in a planned fashion that shows the influence of the City Beautiful Movement. The Administration and Clinics Building was constructed to be the visual and administrative anchor of Ancon Hospital, later Gorgas Hospital, which was considered to be the premiere Latin American health facility owned and operated by the United States government prior to World War I.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING
(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)
HABS No. CZ-11-A
(Page 2)

A. General Statement:

1. History:

The Administration and Clinics Building (Building 237), was the architectural and administrative focus of the Gorgas Hospital complex, built between 1915 and 1919 on the northeast slope of Ancon Hill, Republic of Panama, by the United States government. Construction began in 1917 when funds were appropriated. It was completed in 1918 under the direction of the Building Division of The Panama Canal. The original architectural drawings or "as-builts" date to April and May of 1917 and the statement of responsibility shows that Samuel M. Hitt, the Panama Canal Building Division architect, was responsible for its design while H. Rowe, resident engineer, was credited with the engineering components of the design. T. C. Morris, the Building Division's assistant engineer in charge of foundation work, reinforced concrete, and analyses for size and dimensions of beams, columns and floors, reviewed the plans. Hitt's imposing design, which drew from the style and scale of the permanent architecture constructed in the adjacent canal community of Balboa, created a landmark building that was able to house the new hospital's administrative needs and clinic space for both gold and silver employees. In addition it was functionally linked to the other hospital buildings by walkways and covered passageways, permitting the easy transfer of patients, supplies, and meals.

When first occupied, the first floor was divided for use into space for the chief of medical clinic, the eye and ear clinic, X-ray clinic, admitting office, and general waiting room. The latter was split to accommodate the two classes of employees; two sets of restrooms were also provided, one for gold and one for silver employees. The as-built drawings show that the left main entry was to be signed "SILVER" and the right entry, "GOLD." Historic photographs do not indicate that this signage was ever applied. However, these entries did lead to separate waiting facilities and the fact that the Gold employees waiting room was supplied with a moving picture screen outlet and a telephone establishes that there may have been differences in the appointments of the two waiting rooms.

Specifically, the medical clinic, located in the south corner of the first floor, contained an office for the chief of the clinic, a women's and a men's examining room, dressing rooms, and a clinic laboratory (Health Department 1918:19). The X-ray clinic, located in the north wing of the first floor, had an office for the chief of the clinic, waiting rooms for gold and silver patients, an X-ray and therapeutic room, transformer and machinery room, developing room, file room, and supply

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 3)

storeroom (Health Department 1918:20). The eye and ear clinic, situated in the south wing of the first floor, contained a chief's office, general examination room, operating room, refracting tunnel and dark room, as well as rest rooms and waiting rooms for gold and silver patients (Health Department 1918:19). Historic photographs showing these clinic areas indicate they featured high ceilings with painted cement walls with picture molding and small, hexagonal, white tile floors with a sanitary cove tile course. Some clinics, such as the eye and ear clinic, had 6" by 6" red quarry tile floors. Furnishings in these clinics were sparse and were free standing rather than built-in. One interior view showed built-in wood cabinets for storage in an unidentified passageway and the presence of a built-in glass cabinet.

The second floor, devoted to administrative and clerical functions, was divided into three functional areas within the north and south wings and the central section. The north wing contained the hospital superintendent's office, library, reading and board room, two sets of bachelor's quarters, a stationery storeroom, and a janitor's closet. The south wing contained clerical staff lockers and toilets, as well as a fire-proof filing room designed to hold the case histories of over 200,000 patients. The south wing also housed the local office of the American Red Cross, as well as the Canal Zone chapter of the Home Service Committee. The central section contained work areas for the clerical staff, with the public corridor and private work area separated by an open grill partition (Health Department 1918:18). Historic views show that this clerical area was open with wood floors and painted cement walls. Original lighting was furnished by overhead light fixtures. A historic view of the library indicates that it was furnished with glass and wood cabinetry that completely surrounded the room. A large study table was positioned in the center of the room. The surgical clinic was the sole third floor tenant. The north wing contained four operating rooms, each equipped with skylights and auxiliary storage areas. Historic interior views of surgical rooms show painted concrete and 3/4 tile walls and floors finished with small, white, hexagonal tiles. Like the clinics, the surgical area was sparsely furnished with free standing furniture such as the operating table, carts and stools. A large, low sink was the only attached fixture.

The south wing contained the clinic laboratory, a women's examining room, an emergency sterilization room, nurses' restroom, two emergency examination/operation rooms, and a linen room. The central section had an anesthesia room, surgeons' lounge and locker area, nurses' office, men's examining room, and the office of the chief of the surgical clinic. In addition to the stair and elevator area, this section also contained waiting areas, public toilets, and a soiled linen room with a chute to the basement (Health Department 1918:18-19).

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 4)

The Reports of the Health Department of The Panama Canal for the years after the initial construction indicate that a group of hospital artisans was given the responsibility for the upkeep of the hospital and its grounds. Each year these reports detail major and minor repairs ranging from the repainting of interiors and the repair of screens to the building of cabinetry and changes in the use and outfitting of original spaces as the hospital's functions changed and expanded.

The Administration and Clinics Building continued to act as the central focus of Gorgas Hospital until the late 1950s when a major reorganization and overhaul of the complex and Canal Zone healthcare was undertaken that resulted in the construction of the modern, eight-story Building 254. Completed in 1962, Building 254 became the hospital complex's new administrative and medical focus. With this change, the Administration and Clinics Building's role as administrative center ended and it was used for office space and to house clinics and ancillary hospital services. Owned and operated by the Panama Canal Company through 1977, it was transferred to DOD from the Panama Canal Company via the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. It currently contains offices and miscellaneous clinics.

2. Architectural Character:

Monumental in scale and uniquely sited on an elevation that affords panoramic views of Panama City and the bay, Building 237 remains the architectural centerpiece of the hospital complex. It is a U-shaped building with imposing twin towers that rise above the main roofline. Projecting wings extend from the rear elevation and the ample twin towers house the main staircases that connect the four floors. The red Spanish tile main and secondary roofs are low-pitched and hipped.

The reinforced concrete building's facade is symmetrical and can be visually divided into three segments excluding the towers which flank the entry or central segment. The majority of the Italian Renaissance details and features occur in the center mass of the building. The entry arcade is accentuated by keystones and pilasters and a second story balustraded porch is incorporated into its design. A collonaded porch occupies the central area of the upper story. Cement hoods occur over each second story window on all sections, and window height diminishes between the second and third story, an Italian Renaissance style trademark. In keeping with this change in scale, the upper porch is shorter in height than its lower counterpart. A rectangular, inset panel located between each second and third story window further distinguishes the change in height between the floors. Casement windows with upper hopper style transoms were original to the building.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 5)

The base of the twin towers are quoined and have dripstone courses that also key floor heights. Narrow slot windows, single and grouped in three, are their only fenestration. The "room" at the top of each tower is square in shape but elongated in height with four opposing keystone arches; each arch is flanked by two pilasters each with a Corinthian capital. The entablature has a denticulated cornice, a frieze with a circle and line motif, and a stepped or corbeled architrave. When constructed, each tower's pyramidal roof was ornamented with a copper finial.

The two remaining facade segments contain three bays and bear little ornamentation beside an adherence to symmetry, dripstone courses and second story window hoods, and the change in window height between the second and third story accented by inset panels.

The rear elevation can be described in three segments. The projecting wings have distinctive rear elevations. While each has a recessed arched open walkway on the first floor, the north wing also has a second story recessed terrace with a balustraded arcade with five arches. This arcaded porch was part of the design of the general assembly room on the second story. The southern wing features an open balustraded raised terrace on the second story. The central segment has seven bays, is attached to a cruciform shaped covered passageway that leads across the rear parking area and drive to the Kitchen and Mess Building and also incorporates two porte cocheres. The first floor rear elevation of the central segment originally featured a recessed arched porch that ran the length of the central mass. With the exception of the central arch which connected the building to the exterior passageway, these arches have been infilled. Third story windows are typically narrow casement windows with eight lights and appear in pairs.

Modifications to the Administration and Clinics Building's exterior have occurred and all appear to be related to climate control or security. Historic views show screens in each window and door, regardless of their shape or size, and all terraces open. No screens remain and some windows have modern replacements or bear some plywood infilling typically in transom or hopper areas. On the facade, the two main entry door arches have been fitted with a pair of modern storefront glass doors and the transom areas have been filled in with plywood. The three remaining arches have been substantially altered and are fitted with plywood in their transoms but have awning type windows and plywood bases. Air conditioning units are placed in two of the transoms. Space for air conditioning units has also been cut into the exterior wall on the front elevation of the south wing. Real property records suggest that the air conditioning units have been placed in the building prior to its transfer to the Department of Defense. In addition to the placement of window unit air conditioning, balcony areas have been closed off with plywood or infilled with awning type windows. Security grills have been added to basement windows and other features such as panic

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 6)

exit devices appear on the main doors. In addition to these modifications, the twin tower's copper finials are missing.

The building's interior reflects the change in uses the building has undergone since administrative functions were moved to Building 254. In a larger sense the building's general plan, which had three main corridors traversing each floor, has been preserved. However, original spaces have been closed off to accommodate the spatial needs of varying mission-related organizations and original finishes, lighting, and plumbing have been replaced by modern finishes. The first floor waiting area and visitors room, once the central focus of the main building, is now closed off to house the Personnel Division. The southern wing has been remodeled for office space and is modern in appearance. The main corridor and office area in the north wing first floor retains some of their integrity but many original details have been removed. The second and third story interiors have also lost much of their original character as renovations created new spaces within the areas that once housed the surgery and clinics. Some areas, such as the Orthopedic Brace Shop, have preserved details such as counters and wood and frosted glass partition walls. However, the Brace Shop was not listed on the 1917 floor plan and it was created during a later remodeling.

Remnants of the 1917 hospital are few but the best preserved interior details occur in the basement which once held the drugstore, linen and storerooms, but is now used to store hospital forms and for other storage. The dispensary grill used for communicating prescription orders to hospital employees is still intact on the basement floor. Wood-paneled doors still retain their original wooden slatted transoms and the north wing contains an intact tiled room that was outfitted in the 1940s. A 1959 plan shows that this basement area was devoted to physio-therapy at that time. The Report of the Health Department of The Panama Canal for 1930 indicates that Physio Therapy Services were first offered in that decade. Thus this room may date to the 1930s. An adjacent bathroom exhibits ceramic tiles and fixtures that date it to the same time period.

The Administration and Clinics Building's exterior is well preserved. The alterations that have occurred with the introduction of air conditioning are the most significant. The interior plan is not as intact. The building's interior finishes, lighting and plumbing has underwent severe modifications as the building was updated and uses changed since its construction in 1917.

Interior remnants of the 1917 hospital are few such as the first floor door details such as the wrought iron fanlights and decorative tile. Other details, contained in rooms such as the basement floor physio-therapy area and the brace shop appear to date to a later period. In addition to the loss

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 7)

of details, the original plan has also suffered with the closure of areas, wings or areas with wings, that can be climate controlled.

B. Description of the Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions:

Building 237 is U-shaped, measuring 154' x 109' 6" and encompassing 55,080 square feet of space. The entry area projects 26' 3" from the facade and concrete steps extend the building's entry an additional 10'. The dimensions of the two wings slightly vary; the north wing is 53' 2" by 40' while the south wing has the same length but is two feet less wide. The center mass has five bays while each wing's front elevation has 3 bays. The building is 57' 6" in height from basement to the apex of the main roof. The first floor originally had a floor to ceiling height of 13' while the second and third floors were 12' in height. The basement floor was 10' 6" in height. The tower height from the ground floor to the eave of the tower roof is 60'; the proposed finial shown on the as-builts would have added an additional five feet to each tower.

2. Foundations:

Foundations are constructed of poured-in place reinforced concrete.

3. Walls:

Exterior load bearing walls and structural columns are constructed of reinforced concrete; partition walls are concrete block. Annual Reports of the Governor of The Panama Canal prepared by the Resident Engineer state that walls less than 6 inches thick were laid in hollow concrete block, plastered with two coats of cement and sand stucco and trowelled "to a dead finish." Concrete walls were rubbed and filled to match this finish. Decorative pilasters, dripstone courses, rustic quoins, and inset panels were part of the exterior wall construction.

4. Structural System:

The structural system is a poured-in place reinforced concrete system.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 8)

5. Porches, Exterior stairs:

The Administration and Clinics Building has an imposing concrete, flat-roofed, arcaded entry porch with five arches with keystones flanked by pilasters. The second story porch is open and balustraded while the upper story porch is collonaded. The main floor porch, due to the filling in of the original arched entry doors, is more akin to a small lobby area and is no longer open. The rear elevation's original first story porch has also been filled in. Both wings have open first story concrete porches or passageways that are arched that connect with the complex's passageway system and the south wing still retains a balustraded balcony on its second floor. The second story concrete porch on the rear elevation of the north wing has been filled in with plywood, air-conditioning units and modern window replacements but the five balustraded arches that marked its location are still evident. Exterior metal steps that access the second story from the ground have been added to the rear elevation.

6. Chimneys:

None.

7. Openings:

a. Doors:

The main entry doors are located within a one story, concrete entry area, embracing a five arch arcade with pilasters and keystones and balustraded above, that projects from the facade. The arched entry area and its second and third story porch counterparts form the central mass of the building. Historic signage, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS, is still in place above the arched entry. As built show that the two, 5' wide, approximately 9' 6" high entry arches once led into a small porch which has since been filled in. Modern glass storefront doors finished with panic exit devices have replaced the original doors within the arcaded entry porch. Plywood has been used to fill in the fanlight areas. Secondary doors are similar in appearance, occurring on the rear elevation and rear elevation of wings.

b. Windows:

As-builts indicate that the original first and second story windows were steel casement type windows, with eight lights to a side with an upper hopper type transoms with four lights. Third

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING
(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)
HABS No. CZ-11-A
(Page 9)

story windows were casement types with four lights to a side. The windows on the first and second floor were 7' 4" in height while those on the third floor were 5' 10" in height. Many of the original windows are still in place on each elevation, however some modern replacements that mimic the original window types and other replacements that do not adhere to the original style of windows such as those with block glass or sash types have occurred, particularly on the north elevation. All second story windows are complemented by concrete hoods that are original to the building. Further alterations have taken place. For example, the windows on the southern wing rear elevation have steel hoods while other window areas on the rear elevation have been cemented over, or filled in with plywood to satisfy climate control needs. Finally, security grills have been added to the basement floor windows and some first floor windows.

8. Roof:

a. Shape and Materials:

The Administration and Clinics Building is covered by a primary hipped roof and secondary hipped roofs covering its wings. The towers are covered by pyramidal roofs finished with red Spanish tile. Each roof is low-pitched with projecting eaves. Wooden trusses covered with red Spanish tile form the roof system. The flat, projecting roof over the third story porch between the towers is finished with copper flashing and features an interior gutter.

b. Skylights, Vents

Building 237 was constructed with three skylights on the northernmost portion of the north wing. Intended to provide more light to the operating rooms beneath them, there were two rectangular 18 pane skylights and an irregular shaped skylight with 21 panes. These skylights are still intact.

Building 237 has five, round, louvered copper vents in the central mass area of the roof on the front elevation and nine matching vents on the rear elevation. These distinctive vents are original to the building.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 10)

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

This is a three story building with a basement floor. The basement houses a large file room in the drug dispensary area and the north and south wings are used for storage. The main entries lead into small anterooms which once led to the Visitors Room and the Gold and Silver Waiting Rooms. This area is now closed off and consequently, visitors are forced to enter the stairwell rooms to access the main corridor that connects all offices in the center mass and the wings. The wing areas, particularly the south wing, have been completely remodeled with new lighting, partition walls, and carpeting. Both first story wings house separate office areas. The second and third story plans are similar, with office space leading from the main corridor in the main mass and the central corridor in the wings. However individual office areas are partitioned according to individual needs and budgets and the original plan of the building is marred by the closure of areas that can be climate controlled. This use pattern creates a disjointed character to an interior that once housed different functions but still maintained a unified character.

2. Stairways:

There are two main stair halls that access all four floors. They are housed in the twin towers which measure approximately 25' by 14'. Each boxed staircase is constructed of poured-in place concrete, with landings finished with rectangular red tiles located at each floor level. Walls are painted concrete in gray and white. The metal balusters are utilitarian in style with a wooden top rail. Stair hall windows are narrow and slotted. The tripartite arrangement of windows on the upper story is louvered. Each tower room is reached from a crawl space in the third floor ceiling of the stair hall. Metal rung wall ladders lead to the tower room.

3. Flooring:

Tile is currently and historically the typical floor finish covering the concrete slab floors. The first floor corridor and public area features rectangular white tile. Red tile is used in the stair hall landings, while hexagonal white tile occurs on areas on the upper floors. The areas that have been extensively renovated feature carpeting while others, such as the Orthopedic Brace Shop, are finished with vinyl tile.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING
(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)
HABS No. CZ-11-A
(Page 11)

4. Walls and Ceiling Finishes:

Original interior partition walls over 6" in thickness were constructed of reinforced concrete; walls less than 6" in thickness were built of hollow concrete block, plastered with two coats of cement and "sand stucco troweled to a dead finish" (Annual Report to the Governor 1915:264-265). Original interior walls were also treated with a wash of sulfate zinc and water prior to painting with an enamel washable wall paint. This ensured that the walls could be treated with antiseptic solutions without injuring the finish.

The current walls and ceilings are off-white in color. The corridor areas inspected on all upper floors have concrete walls and ceilings but some areas also featured dropped ceilings finished with acoustical tile. Half tile walls were encountered in a north wing room located in the basement floor once devoted to physiotherapy. The wall tiles in that area are light green, matching those in the first floor corridor.

5. Openings:

Doors:

Many of the half glass and wood doors with transoms are still intact in the first story of the north wing and even better preservation of original office doors was encountered on the upper floors. Original 1917 five panel wood doors with a slatted transom were located in the basement. Modern doors have been added in once open arches on the first floor.

Windows:

The window interiors are plain and hardware includes a pull for opening the casement windows.

6. Decorative Features and Trim:

Building 237's interior was fairly simple but it did originally have distinctive details some of which are still in place. The arched doors that once accessed the visitors room from the Gold and Silver designated porches still retain a central overhead inset with a decorative celadon-colored ceramic tile. These tiles only appeared over visiting room arches according to the 1917 architectural drawings. Historic signage stating WAITING ROOM is still in place over entry arches that are

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 12)

now filled in. Fanlights in arches leading to the original waiting room and corridor arches were detailed with wrought iron fan light in a sunburst pattern. Five of these are still in place. Light green tile piers also appear in the corridor walls signaling the location of old doorways that have since been in-filled to accommodate the creation of the Personnel Division office area.

Another original detail that is still intact is the iron grill through which pharmacy orders were communicated. This is located on the basement floor.

Historic wood wall partitions with frosted glass and transoms were used to separate waiting areas in larger rooms, define work areas, or were used to define treatment areas. Examples of these are located in the Orthopedic Brace Shop area and in the Physio-therapy Clinic Area in the north wing. Alike in design and materials these partitions may date to the 1930s or 1940s. Also, built-in bookcases with glass doors were located in an office on the second floor south wing.

7. Hardware:

Few original doors or examples of built-in cabinetry were located. The built-in bookcase features pin hinges and an original brass latch and the original door located in the basement features a glass doorknob.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating and Air Conditioning:

Real property records note that 48 air conditioning units supply the climate control for this building. Much of the segregated character of the building's interior derives from the closing off of office spaces which can be cooled by window units. Windows still appear operable but the areas of the building in use are climate controlled. An *Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for 1917* notes that the power plant in the Shops and Boiler House, Building 240, originally furnished steam to the Administration and Clinics Building. Building 240 is now used as a maintenance shop.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING

(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)

HABS No. CZ-11-A

(Page 13)

b. Lighting:

The original lighting has been replaced with fluorescent lighting fixtures. A small number of historic lighting fixtures were noted but these appear to date to the 1940s.

c. Plumbing Fixtures:

Restrooms do not appear to have original plumbing fixtures but have been updated within the last forty years. An *Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for 1917* notes that the original fixtures were "provided with knee action supply and waste." No original fixtures were found.

d. Conveyance System:

Building 237 has an elevator that services all floors.

9. Original Furnishings:

None noted.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation:

The Administration and Clinics Building faces northeast, commanding an excellent view of Panama City and the bay. Located on Ancon Hill, it is part of a complex of buildings constructed between 1915 and 1919 as permanent hospital buildings to provide healthcare to Panama canal Zone employees and their families. It's main entry is reached by three concrete walks that ascend three landscaped terraces. The building is connected to the adjacent hospital buildings via covered passageways. The building is accessed by pedestrian traffic through these walkways or the covered passageways. Vehicular traffic is permitted on Culebra Road which rims the interior courtyard created between the Administration and Clinics Building and Sections A and B. Angled parking is permitted in front and vehicular access is also possible from the rear of the building where a porte cochere allows easy access to the covered passageway that leads into the building.

GORGAS HOSPITAL, ADMINISTRATION AND CLINICS BUILDING
(Gorgas Hospital, Building 237)
HABS No. CZ-11 -A
(Page 14)

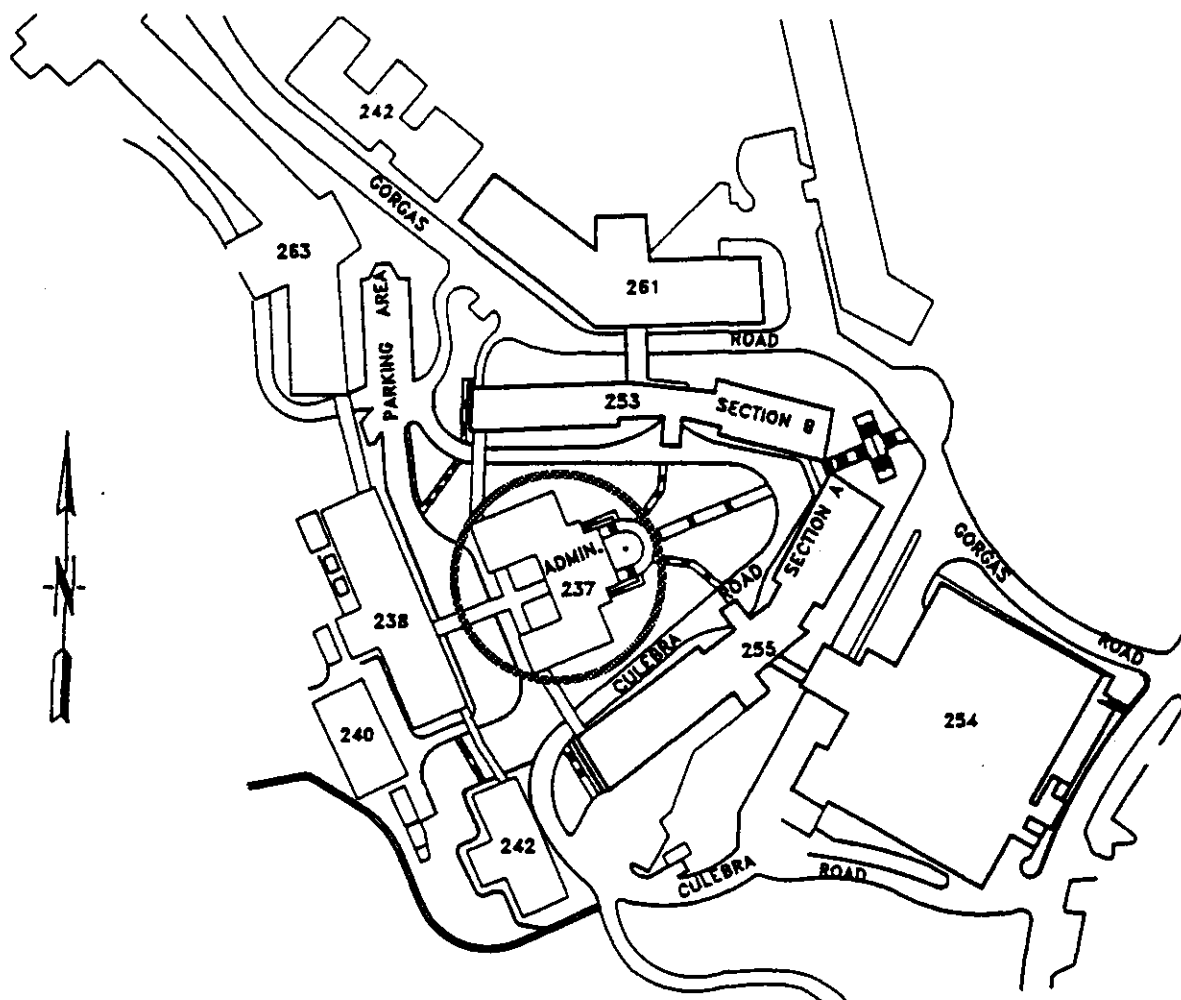


Figure 1 Map, 1996 (original located at Real Property Office, Corozal).
Mapmaker unknown.
GORGAS ARMY HOSPITAL COMPLEX